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AUTHOR McCowan, Richard J.; Mazalewski, Stanley
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ABSTRACT

During 1972, in the southern tier of New York State, three surveys involving students, teachers, and parents from six communities were conducted to gather data on the incidence of drug usage among students, their knowledge about drugs, and towards specific drugs and their effects. These data were obtained primarily to provide baseline data which could be used for the development and evaluation of drug education programs. Survey 1 included the entire student population of six school districts located in the southern tier of New York State. The districts included urban, suburban, and rural communities and the student population included grades 6-12. A total of 6,194 subjects were surveyed. Survey 2 consisted of a random sample of 91 parents and community members, while Survey 3 consisted of 122 teachers. The 79 items and summaries of responses to the survey instrument, Survey on Drug Usage, are included. (Author)

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A SURVEY OF THE USAGE AND AWARENESS OF DRUGS AMONG STUDENTS, PARENTS AND TEACHERS

By Richard J. McCowan
Professor of Education
SUC at Buffalo
and
Stanley Mazalewski
Director, Educating for the
Prevention of Drug Abuse
Chautauqua County BOCES

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A Survey of Usage and Awareness of Drugs Among
Students, Parents and Teachers

During 1972, in the southern tier of New York State, three surveys involving students, teachers and parents from six communities were conducted to gather data on the incidence of drug usage among students, their knowledge about drugs, and attitudes towards specific drugs and their effects. These data were obtained primarily to provide baseline data which could be used for the development and evaluation of drug education programs.

Survey I included the entire student population of six school districts located in the southern tier of New York State. The districts included urban, suburban and rural communities and the student population included grades six through twelve. A total of 6194 subjects were surveyed. Survey II consisted of a random sample of 91 parents and community members, while Survey III consisted of 122 teachers. The following sections briefly summarize the procedures used in each of the surveys and the nature of the data gathered.

Student Survey:

A 79 item, four-part student "Survey on Drug Usage" was developed (see Appendix 1). Part I consisted of 16 items which gathered personal and demographic information on each student and obtained an initial measure on the usage of drugs for medical and non-medical purposes. These items were used to determine blocking variables against which other data were compared. These variables included sex, grade level, race, socioeconomic status, average academic grade, post-high school educational plans, and participation in peer group training.

Part II consisted of nine items which examined the frequency of drug usage among the students. For each of eight types of drugs the student indicated whether he did not use the drug, or on a monthly basis whether he used the drug one or two times. The ninth item enabled the student to indicate if he used other drugs not included in the eight categories on the questionnaire.

Part III consisted of eight items each representing a drug type. Respondents indicated whether they knew "a lot," "a little bit," or did "not know much" about the drug and its effects. For Parts II and III data were gathered for the total sample and for each of the six participating school districts classified by grade level, sex, race, socioeconomic status, average academic grade, post-high school educational plans, and participation in peer group training.

Part IV consisted of 46 items which examined the attitudes of the students towards drugs, their effects, and the laws governing their use. Respondents indicated whether they agreed, disagreed, or were not sure of each statement. This section was adapted from an instrument developed by the New York State Department of Mental Health in 1970 entitled, "Study of Attitudes and Actions of Young People."

A total of 6194 students completed the questionnaire with the following number of respondents from each school district:

TABLE 1-7

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS BY DISTRICT

School District	Number of Respondents
A (rural-suburban)	775
B (rural-suburban)	804
C (suburban)	1083
D (suburban)	1277
E (urban)	1764
F (rural)	491
Total	6194

The respondents did not include students who were absent from school on the day the questionnaire was administered, as well as 17 students who completed the questionnaire improperly. The instrument was completed in the participating school districts during a three-week period of time which began May 12. It was administered during class time by members of the teaching staff. Each individual completed his responses on an IBM digetek answer sheet which was scored and analyzed at the State University College at Buffalo on an IBM 360-60.

As indicated in the questionnaire, information was obtained in Part 1 on pupil characteristics such as sex, grade level and race, as well as on drug usage Part 2), knowledge of specific drugs (Part 3), and attitudes toward drugs and drug usage (Part 4). Items 1 through 10 were used as blocking variables against which items 11 through 79 were compared using a chi-square analysis. Such analyses were made for the total sample and for each of the six school districts. Although the total analysis has been completed, a complete interpretation has not been presented because of the magnitude of the data. Complete statistical analyses will be made available on request, although available copies are limited. However, Appendix 1 "Student Survey-Bit Count" summarizes the responses made by the total student population for each item. Non-responses by item are presented in parentheses. Although a complete report will be presented later, the following selected findings are presented.

Table 2 contains the responses to the question "Are you currently using drugs for non-medical reasons?" The responses indicated that a large majority of the students did not presently use drugs for non-medical reasons. Percentages of students who were currently using drugs ranged from 9 percent (151) in "E" (urban) to 4 percent in "C" (suburban). Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

TABLE 2

DRUG USAGE AMONG TOTAL POPULATION

School District	Yes		No		Quit	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
A (rural-suburban)	39	5	709	91	21	3
B (rural-suburban)	38	5	733	91	27	3
C (suburban)	44	4	1000	92	26	2
D (suburban)	68	5	1167	91	39	3
E (suburban)	151	9	1538	87	63	4
F (rural)	23	5	459	93	7	1
Total 6152	363	6	5606	91	183	3

It should be noted, however, that these data include responses of younger students in grades six, seven, and eight. As would be expected, the incidence of drug usage increases somewhat as the age and grade level of the students increase. For example, the data for twelfth graders presented in Table 3 indicate that from 3 percent (3 students in "A" (rural-suburban and 4 in "C" (suburban) to 17 percent (45) in "E" (urban) currently use drugs.

TABLE 3

DRUG USAGE AMONG 12TH GRADE STUDENTS

School District	Yes		No		Quit	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
A (rural-suburban)	3	3	100	93	4	4
B (rural-suburban)	8	14	46	81	2	4
C (suburban)	4	3	119	96	0	0
D (suburban)	13	11	102	84	6	5
E (urban)	45	17	213	79	11	4
F (rural)	3	6	50	93	1	2
Total 940	176	19	630	67	134	14

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Although in the majority of districts the greatest incidence of drug usage for non-medical reasons occurred among twelfth graders, student responses from certain districts indicated that a larger percentage of tenth and eleventh graders were drug users. These differences, however, were not large.

Table 4 presents the data on the question "Do you smoke cigarettes?" The percentage of non-smokers ranged from 48 percent (852) in "E" (urban) to 59 percent (758) in "D" (suburban). The incidence of heavy smoking was very similar among the districts ranging from 2 percent (24) in "D" (suburban) to 4 percent (62) in "E" (urban). For the purposes of survey, a heavy smoker was defined as an individual who smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day.

TABLE 4

CIGARETTE USAGE AMONG TOTAL POPULATION

School District	Never Smoked		1 or 2 per week		Less than 20/day		20 or more/day		Quit	
A (rural-suburban)	453	58%	38	5%	91	12%	23	3%	169	22%
B (rural-suburban)	405	50%	68	8%	91	11%	23	3%	216	27%
C (suburban)	615	57%	85	8%	111	10%	32	3%	236	22%
D (suburban)	758	59%	83	6%	123	10%	24	2%	288	23%
E (urban)	852	48%	128	7%	270	45%	62	4%	445	34%
F (rural)	282	57%	21	4%	49	10%	13	3%	125	25%
Total 6179	3365	54%	423	7%	735	12%	177	3%	1479	24%

Table 5 contains the responses to the question "Do you drink alcohol beverages?" The percentage of non-drinkers ranged from 36 percent (639) in "E" (urban) to 54 percent (266) in "F" (rural). In addition, from 5 to 8 percent of the total population indicated that they had stopped drinking. The incidence of heavy drinkers, which was defined as drinking alcoholic beverages almost every day, was similar for all districts, ranging from 3 percent in three districts ("C" (suburban

"B" (rural-suburban); "F" (rural) to 5 percent in "E" (urban) and "A" (rural-suburban). Clearly, as might well be expected, drinking is indulged in more frequently by more pub;ic school students than the use of drugs. The primary reason probably relates to the availability of alcohol compared to drugs. However, the percentage of students who drink "almost every day" is 5 percent or less, which should enable school authorities to focus their attention on a comparatively limited number of students.

TABLE 5

ALCOHOL USAGE AMONG TOTAL POPULATION

School District	Never Drank		1 or 2 per month		1 or 2 per week		almost every day		Quit	
A (rural-suburban)	322	42%	238	31%	128	17%	38	5%	47	6%
B (rural-suburban)	362	45%	254	32%	116	14%	28	3%	42	5%
C (suburban)	487	45%	307	28%	164	15%	37	3%	82	8%
D (suburban)	619	48%	348	27%	192	15%	55	4%	60	5%
E (urban)	639	36%	495	28%	415	24%	94	5%	111	6%
F (rural)	266	54%	122	25%	52	11%	15	3%	36	7%
Total 6721	2695	40%	1764	26%	1067	16%	367	5%	378	6%

Table 6 summarizes responses to the item which questioned the students on the usage of marijuana. Compared to other drugs, marijuana was used more frequently and by a larger number of students. The number of non-users ranged from 88 percent (1551) in "E" (urban) to 94 percent (463) in "F" (rural). The percentage of moderately heavy users (7 to 10 times per month) and heavy users (11 or more times per month) was very similar in all districts, ranging from 1 percent (11) in "B" (rural-suburban) to 4 percent (68) in "E" (urban).

TABLE 6

MARIJUANA USAGE AMONG TOTAL POPULATION

School District	Do Not Use		1 or 2 X per month		3 to 6 X per month		7 to 10 X per month		11 or more per month	
A (rural-suburban)	708	91%	31	4%	9	1%	5	1%	19	2%
B (rural-suburban)	725	90%	36	4%	17	2%	8	1%	16	2%
C (suburban)	1017	94%	33	3%	15	1%	3	0%	8	1%
D (suburban)	1160	91%	53	4%	16	1%	16	1%	29	2%
E (urban)	1551	88%	98	6%	36	2%	27	2%	41	2%
F (rural)	463	94%	13	3%	4	1%	3	1%	7	1%
Total 6167	5624	91%	264	4%	97	2%	62	1%	120	2%

Tables 7 and 8 present data on the incidence of heroin and LSD usage. The figures for each of the districts are quite similar and indicate that a large majority of students do not use these "hard drugs," since the indicated percentages of heroin usage ranged from 2 percent in "E" (urban) (39) and "D" (suburban) (27) to 4 percent (32) in "B" (rural-suburban). Respondents for LSD usage were comparable, ranging from 2 percent (3) in "F" (rural) to 4 percent (33) in "B" (rural-suburban). Although the number of users is small, the potential dangers which derive from using these drugs would strongly indicate that school officials should attempt to identify and treat any of these students who have not, as yet, been identified. It is important to note that from the data, as presented, it is impossible to determine how many of the students who reported using heroin also reported using LSD. It seems likely, however, that a substantial overlap would exist, which would make the total number of hard drug users less than an initial inspection of the tables might imply.

TABLE 7

HEROIN USAGE AMONG TOTAL POPULATION

School District	Do not use		1 or 2 X per month		3 to 6 X per month		7 to 10 X per month		11 or more per month	
A (rural-suburban)	752	97%	14	2%	3	0%	2	0%	2	0%
B (rural-suburban)	773	96%	15	2%	5	1%	7	0%	5	1%
C (suburban)	1053	97%	8	1%	6	1%	4	0%	3	0%
D (suburban)	1247	98%	11	1%	2	0%	2	0%	12	1%
E (urban)	1716	98%	28	2%	7	0%	0	0%	4	0%
F (rural)	476	97%	6	1%	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%
Total 6169	6017	98%	82	1%	25	0%	17	0%	28	0%

TABLE 8

LSD USAGE AMONG TOTAL POPULATION

School District	Do not use		1 or 2 X per month		3 to 6 X per month		7 to 10 X per month		11 or more per month	
A (rural-suburban)	745	96%	11	1%	8	1%	4	1%	4	1%
B (rural-suburban)	770	96%	19	2%	6	1%	4	0%	4	0%
C (suburban)	1054	97%	12	1%	3	0%	1	0%	4	0%
D (suburban)	1232	96%	21	2%	7	1%	3	0%	11	1%
E (urban)	1707	97%	24	1%	11	1%	1	0%	5	0%
F (rural)	483	98%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%
Total 6158	5991	97%	88	1%	35	1%	13	0%	31	1%

Limitations of the Data:

A number of limitations are involved in survey studies. One typical weakness occurs when a small percentage of returns are made. This was effectively controlled by administering the student questionnaire during school hours. This procedure,

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however, could possibly limit the validity of student responses since some individuals could suspect that their answers would be used to identify them. It was also possible that other students would not take the survey seriously and would not give accurate answers. Unfortunately, these weaknesses limit all surveys, particularly in sensitive areas such as drug usage.

Despite these factors, the evaluators felt that inaccurate responses were limited. Students were assured their responses would be confidential and no individual characteristics were solicited on the answer sheets. Internal evidence supported the assumption of validity, since responses were similar among districts in certain cases (ie. usage of heroin and LSD) and predictably different in other cases (ie. the tendency of highest usage to occur in the largest, most urban district and the lowest usage in the smaller, more rural areas). Consequently, it is felt that the data were valid and presented an accurate status report on drug usage in the area.

Community-Parent Survey:

A 66 item, two-part parent survey was developed. Part I consisted of 11 items which examined attitudes toward the usage of drugs, cigarettes, and alcohol among students in the community. Part II explored the level of familiarity community members felt they had with categories of drugs and their effects. Part III was identical to the 46 item Part IV section of the student survey. This was designed so the responses of students and parents could be compared.

A sample of 275 community members was randomly selected to complete the instrument through a mail survey. A total of 91 individuals responded. The results of these responses are available upon request. Since the questionnaires were returned anonymously, it was not possible to conduct a followup. Anonymity was assured.

Teacher Survey:

A sample of 122 teachers was randomly selected to complete the same instrument developed for the community survey, in order that comparisons could be made between the two groups. In addition, comparisons could be made on the 46 item attitude section among the parents, teachers and students through use of chi-square analysis. A summary of these data and the statistical analysis will be available upon request in January, 1974. A 100 percent response was obtained.

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Student Survey - Bit Count

SURVEY ON DRUG USAGE

Part I: All the information in this survey is confidential. Do not write your name or place any identifying marks on this form or the answer sheet. Please answer each question by blackening the space for the correct answer with a #2 pencil.

Figures in parentheses indicate non-responses for that item.

1. Are you a male or a female?

1. Male	3077	(28)
2. Female	3089	

2. What is your current grade level?

1. 6 - 8th	2865	(13)
2. 9th	989	
3. 10th	788	
4. 11th	802	
5. 12th	737	

3. To which racial group do you belong?

1. White (Caucasian)	5891	(17)
2. Black (Negro)	82	
3. Puerto Rican	62	
4. American Indian	51	
5. Other	91	

4. What is your Father's occupation?

1. Professional (eg. doctor, lawyer, teacher)	687	(233)
2. White collar or managerial	1313	
3. Skilled worker (eg. carpenter, electrician)	1876	
4. Unskilled worker or factory worker)	1834	
5. Unemployed or on welfare	251	

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5. What was your average grade last year?

1.	90 or above (A or higher)	857	(58)
2.	80 to 89 (B or B+)	2853	
3.	70 to 79 (C or C+)	2123	
4.	65 to 69 (D or D+)	256	
5.	Below 65 (F or Failure)	47	

6. Do you plan on continuing your education after high school graduation?

1.	Yes, in a four year college	2001	(17)
2.	Yes, in a two year college or institute	818	
3.	Yes, in any other post-high school training program	273	
4.	No	974	
5.	Undecided	2111	

7. Did you attend the August, 1971, Drug Education Workshop at Southwestern High School?

1.	Yes	204	(37)
2.	No	5948	

8. Are you presently working on a kindergarten through twelfth grade Drug Curriculum Committee in your school?

1.	Yes	328	(59)
2.	No	5807	

9. Did you attend a peer group training session with other students from your school?

1.	Yes	610	(53)
2.	No	5531	

10. Have you taken part in a peer group program during the year?

1.	Yes	933	(43)
2.	No	5218	

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11. Are you currently using drugs for non-medical reasons?

1.	Yes	364	(44)
2.	No	5603	
3.	Used drugs at one time, but have quit	183	

12. Are you currently using drugs for medical reasons?

1.	To cure or prevent serious illness	329	(66)
2.	To cure or prevent minor illness or pain	903	
3.	To calm you down or relieve a tired feeling	88	
4.	To pep you up or relieve a tired feeling	78	
5.	Not currently using drugs for medical reasons	4730	

13. Do you smoke cigarettes?

1.	Never smoked	2695	(25)
2.	Smoke 1 or 2 cigarettes per week	1763	
3.	Smoke less than 20 cigarettes per day	1066	
4.	Smoke 20 cigarettes or more per day	267	
5.	Smoked at one time, but have quit	378	

14. Do you drink alcoholic beverages?

1.	Never drink	5915	(50)
2.	Have 1 or 2 drinks per month	126	
3.	Have 1 or 2 drinks per week	41	
4.	Drink almost every day	27	
5.	Drank at one time, but have quit	35	

15. Which alcoholic beverages do you drink?

1.	Beer	1286	(27)
2.	Wine	843	
3.	Whiskey, scotch, gin, bourbon, rye, vodka	312	
4.	All of the above	1230	
5.	Never drank alcoholic beverages	2496	

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Part II: Questions 16 through 24 contain a list of drugs with examples.

Blacken Number 1 if you do not use the drug.

Blacken Number 2 if you use the drug 1 or 2 times a month.

Blacken Number 3 if you use the drug 3 to 6 times a month.

Blacken Number 4 if you use the drug 7 to 10 times a month.

Blacken Number 5 if you use the drug 11 or more times a month.

16. Barbiturates or sedatives: Seconal, Amytal, phenobarbital, sleeping pills, "goofballs."
(1) 5915 (2) 126 (3) 41 (4) 27 (5) 35 (50)

17. Tranquilizers or antidepressants: Thorazine, Librium, Valium, Miltown.
(1) 5934 (2) 127 (3) 37 (4) 23 (5) 33 (40)

18. Opiates or narcotics: opium, cocaine, "smack," heroin, "horse."
(1) 6014 (2) 82 (3) 29 (4) 12 (5) 30 (27)

19. Amphetamines or stimulants: Benzedrine, Ritalin, Methadrine, "pep pills," "speed."
(1) 5867 (2) 148 (3) 67 (4) 44 (5) 40 (28)

20. Marijuana: "pot," "grass," "reefer," "hash," hashish.
(1) 5623 (2) 264 (3) 97 (4) 62 (5) 120 (28)

21. LSD or hallucinogens.
(1) 5989 (2) 88 (3) 36 (4) 13 (5) 31 (37)

22. Codeine cough syrups, model airplane glue, paint thinner.
(1) 5769 (2) 291 (3) 47 (4) 22 (5) 34 (31)

23. Synthetic analgesics: Darvon, Talwin, Tylenal.
(1) 5849 (2) 194 (3) 60 (4) 25 (5) 33 (33)

24. Other drugs not listed above.
(1) 5695 (2) 248 (3) 72 (4) 21 (5) 85 (73)

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Part III: Questions 25 through 32 contain a list of drugs with examples.

Blacken Number 1 if you know a lot about the drug and its effects.

Blacken Number 2 if you know a little bit about the drug and its effects.

Blacken Number 3 if you do not know much about the drug effects.

25. Barbiturates or sedatives: Seconal, Amytal, phenobarbital, sleeping pills, "goofballs."
(1) 1213 (2) 3098 (3) 1827 (56)

26. Tranquilizers or antidepressants: Thorazine, Librium, Valium, Miltown.
(1) 1088 (2) 2657 (3) 2399 (50)

27. Opiates or narcotics: opium, cocaine, "smack," heroin, "horse."
(1) 1520 (2) 2699 (3) 1918 (57)

28. Amphetamines or stimulants: Benzedrine, Ritalin, Methadrine, "pep pills," "speed."
(1) 1495 (2) 2846 (3) 1792) (61)

29. Marijuana: "pot," "grass," "reefer," "hash," hashish.
(1) 2402 (2) 2625 (3) 1111 (56)

30. LSD or hallucinogens.
(1) 1750 (2) 2822 (3) 1573 (49)

31. Codeine cough syrups, model airplane glue, paint thinner.
(1) 1610 (2) 2864 (3) 1615 (55)

32. Synthetic analgesics: Darvon, Talwin, Tylenal.
(1) 913 (2) 1769 (3) 3449 (63)

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Part IV: The following statements concern drugs, their effects and the laws governing their use.

Blacken Number 1 if you agree.

Blacken Number 2 if you disagree.

Blacken Number 3 if you are not sure whether you agree or disagree.

33. There is nothing wrong with smoking marijuana as long as a person does so in moderation.
(1) 1649 (2) 3400 (3) 1088 (57)

34. Once an addict, always an addict.
(1) 792 (2) 4656 (3) 708 (38)

35. Everyone should try drugs at least once to find out what they are like.
(1) 475 (2) 5167 (3) 520 (32)

36. Most people who smoke marijuana use it for a long time but never try any other drugs.
(1) 579 (2) 3825 (3) 1748 (42)

37. Sniffing glue can damage the brain.
(1) 4817 (2) 356 (3) 976 (45)

38. Education is the best way of preventing drug abuse.
(1) 2847 (2) 1757 (3) 1539 (51)

39. Drug addicts should be treated as sick people and not as criminals.
(1) 4630 (2) 667 (3) 850 (47)

40. Current laws regarding marijuana use are too strict.
(1) 1721 (2) 3251 (3) 1177 (45)

41. People can use drugs to find out more about themselves.
(1) 597 (2) 4519 (3) 1051 (27)

42. Current laws regarding heroin use are too strict.
(1) 475 (2) 4597 (3) 1072 (50)

43. Drug use should be a matter of personal decision.
(1) 3220 (2) 1694 (3) 1226 (54)

44. Amphetamines --"pep" or "diet pills" -- can produce psychological dependence.
(1) 3103 (2) 684 (3) 2336 (71)

45. Marijuana is addictive.
(1) 1894 (2) 2418 (3) 1825 (57)

46. Many people need drugs to cope with stress.
(1) 2721 (2) 2322 (3) 1108 (43)

47. All drug abusers are pretty much alike.
(1) 1180 (2) 3832 (3) 1136 (46)

48. Strict and harsh punishment of drug abusers will keep others from using drugs.
(1) 1163 (2) 3735 (3) 1245 (51)

49. Addicts will do anything to get more drugs.
(1) 4784 (2) 478 (3) 874 (58)

50. Most people who abuse drugs do so because their friends do.
(1) 2866 (2) 1613 (3) 1670 (47)

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Part IV: (Continued)

Blacken Number 1 if you agree.

Blacken Number 2 if you disagree.

Blacken Number 3 if you are not sure whether you agree or disagree.

51. Smoking marijuana is no more harmful than drinking liquor.
(1) 2287 (2) 2052 (3) 1787 (68)

52. Barbiturates -- prescription sleeping pills -- can lead to physical and psychological dependence.
(1) 3695 (2) 608 (3) 1816 (75)

53. LSD may cause chromosome change and/or birth defects.
(1) 4993 (2) 246 (3) 890 (65)

54. Most addicts appear to enjoy the drug way of life.
(1) 1626 (2) 2782 (3) 1719 (67)

55. The medical benefits from most prescriptions drugs outweigh the risk that they might be misused.
(1) 2357 (2) 1358 (3) 2399 (80)

56. Marijuana should be legal for anyone over 18.
(1) 1279 (2) 3896 (3) 938 (81)

57. First drug offenders usually get off with little punishment.
(1) 2524 (2) 1644 (3) 1934 (92)

58. Heroin use becomes addictive.
(1) 4749 (2) 360 (3) 1000 (85)

59. Amphetamine overdose results in blackouts and hallucinations.
(1) 2600 (2) 518 (3) 2974 (102)

60. Heroin can be legally obtained by prescription.
(1) 809 (2) 3204 (3) 2076 (105)

61. Barbiturates used with alcohol can cause death.
(1) 3576 (2) 314 (3) 2171 (123)

62. Breathing freon and other gases is harmless and legal.
(1) 617 (2) 3183 (3) 2281 (113)

63. Medical tests are available that can tell if you have recently used drugs.
(1) 3372 (2) 529 (3) 2176 (117)

64. Methadone cures addiction.
(1) 1220 (2) 2062 (3) 2778 (134)

65. It is illegal to possess marijuana.
(1) 4648 (2) 848 (3) 567 (131)

66. The hazards of heroin use are mainly due to overdoses, use of unsterile needles and general neglect of health.
(1) 3890 (2) 869 (3) 1309 (126)

67. There is no one best method of treatment for drug abuse.
(1) 2987 (2) 1184 (3) 1898 (125)

68. Physical dependence is possible for all kinds of drugs.
(1) 2466 (2) 1715 (3) 1862 (151)

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Part IV: (Continued)

Blacken Number 1 if you agree.

Blacken Number 2 if you disagree.

Blacken Number 3 if you are not sure whether you agree or disagree.

69. Psychological dependence is common to all forms of drug abuse.
(1) 2883 (2) 1103 (3) 2032 (176)

70. Marijuana is harmful to the body.
(1) 2508 (2) 1676 (3) 1813 (197)

71. Drug usage should be a medical problem rather than a legal problem.
(1) 2912 (2) 1408 (3) 1702 (172)

72. The main danger of marijuana is that it is illegal and the user is subject to arrest and imprisonment.
(1) 2351 (2) 2321 (3) 1338 (184)

73. Alcohol causes liver and brain damage and heart disease.
(1) 3921 (2) 574 (3) 1497 (187)

74. Cigarette smoking can cause emphysema and lung cancer.
(1) 5384 (2) 228 (3) 386 (196)

75. Withdrawal from barbiturates is more severe than withdrawal from heroin.
(1) 1092 (2) 1657 (3) 3240 (205)

76. The tranquilizer Equanil can cause physical dependence.
(1) 1474 (2) 446 (3) 4052 (222)

77. Most drugs sold illegally are adulterated or "watered down."
(1) 2958 (2) 782 (3) 2226 (228)

78. Many adults abuse prescription drugs such as amphetamines and tranquilizers.
(1) 3737 (2) 593 (3) 1611 (253)

79. Drugs such as aspirin, laxatives, Nytal, and caffein are harmless.
(1) 1015 (2) 3658 (3) 1291 (230)